

## SIMPLE SUGGESTIONS ON BEAUTIFYING A CHILD'S HAIR



The first step—wetting the child's hair.



Finding mother the elephant. Note position of hands.



Massaging neck—steadily child's head with free hand.



"Few more gentle strokes and mother is through."

THE desire for beautiful hair will not be fulfilled unless from the first it has intelligent care. Abundant hair, although it helps many a woman to disguise a blemish and there to adorn a point of beauty, is never really beautiful unless it is healthy.

The care of the hair, as of all the body, must be continuous and wise. If the care of any part of the body is neglected in youth the result in later life is sure to be serious. Therefore the young

child's hair needs careful and intelligent treatment.

The mother can easily learn to care for her child's hair. Most mothers do give their children the weekly shampoo and can easily add the essential elements of massage. Knowledge of a few simple principles and careful practice will enable the mother to do the work as well as the professional hairdresser.

The baby's head should be washed daily, but after the child is 3 the hair should not be washed more than once a week.

To prepare for the shampoo the mother should shave a cake of pure cas-

tle soap, add a pint of water and boil the mixture five minutes. She should bottle the soft soap which will result. The night before the shampoo, the mother may well apply olive oil to the child's hair. It serves as a food to scalp and hair and prepares the scalp for the work of the soap and water. The hair should be combed into numerous partings and the olive oil gently rubbed into the scalp with a small piece of absorbent cotton.

Do not think that because the soap is liquid it can be safely applied before the hair is wet. It is important thoroughly to wet the hair and scalp before the soap is applied.

Few children enjoy putting their

heads over the bowl and few hold the towel close enough to keep the soap out of the eyes. A method which obviates this difficulty is for the mother to put one foot upon a stool in front of the lavatory or bowl. Let the child sit upon the knee thus raised and lie back against the mother's hand which is held over the bowl.

This arrangement meets with the approval of the child. She is comfortable in the first place—and whoever is with the head in a bowl face down?—and she can watch all that is going on. With the child's interest once enlisted, she sees in what was a disagreeable necessity a pleasant entertainment.

After the mother has washed and dried the hair, she should give five or ten minutes of massage. Done by the mother's gentle hands, it is generally gratefully received by the child and little interferes with the important business of her life.

To begin the massage, put the four fingers and thumb of each hand lightly upon the crown of the child's head, over the hair. It is not essential to burrow to the scalp. Work upward, with a rotary motion. Move the scalp, not the hands over the hair.

After advancing to the brow, begin again at the nape of the neck and advance again, still in rotary movement, around the head. Next push the hair

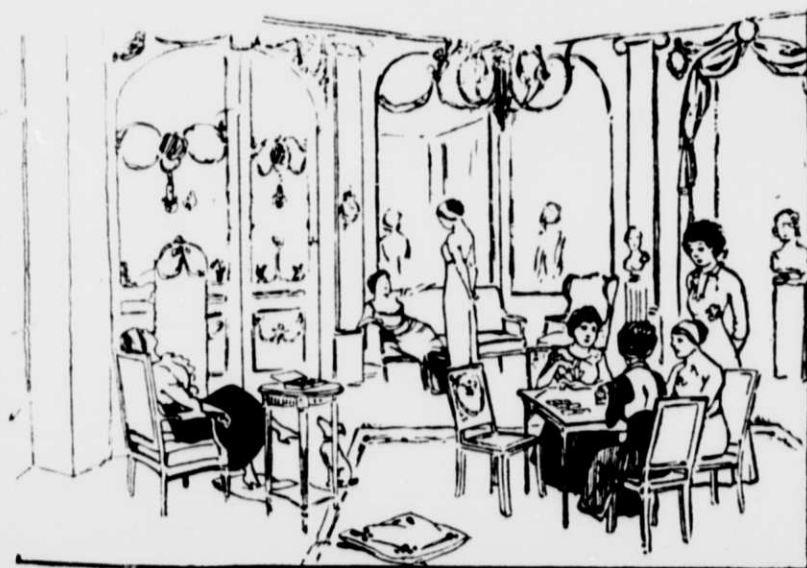
back from the face and with the tips of the fingers begin in small circles at the ears to massage just at the roots of the hair. Repeat, beginning at the spine and following the line of the hair to the ears.

For the third movement place the palm of the hand firmly upon the crown of the head and proceed exactly as when using the tips of the fingers and the thumb. Keep the same motion and advance in the same direction and order, moving the scalp gently, not the hands over the hair.

Now part the hair from the brow to the nape of the neck and brush it with a soft brush. Hold the brush firmly by the back, not the handle, and brush

gently. Make a number of transverse partings, and brush down each section. Do not irritate the scalp; the child's hair must be treated gently so as not to bruise the roots or scalp. The massage is to keep a normal supply of red corpuscles at the roots of the hair and the scalp loose for the free circulation of the blood.

The method described is for the normal everyday treatment of a healthy child. If a child's hair is falling out or there is dandruff on the scalp, of course, consult a physician. Do not use a tonic. A tonic is but a stimulant to the child's delicate scalp and the result in later life is likely to be the premature old age of the hair.



Committee room of the Women's Concurrent Legislature.

By STERLING HEILIG.

WOMEN can begin legislating right away. It is astonishing that nobody thought of it before.

The idea, which is equally striking and dignified, originated in France, and it has the particular advantage of quick action. France is far behind most great countries in suffrage effort, yet it may easily be that the first legislative body composed of women will sit in Paris.

"The only way to legislate is to legislate," says Mme. Nina May. And the whole thing is in these words.

I know much of my information to Mme. Nina May, who is American born. She was a Miss McCabe of New Orleans, but immediately after becoming a star of the Paris Opera Comique she married Fernand de Potter, scion of one of the oldest Flemish families of the French capital. Her magnificent home in the Avenue d'Orleans is situated in its own park behind walls and has its private theatre.

You understand, there is no quarrel with men, on the contrary. But it will be better to legislate apart, says Mme. Nina May. Such is the original project ready to be launched in France.

Why did no one think of it before? "Well, supposing that the ballot be won and a dozen female Representatives go to Congress the cause of women would gain little power of prestige in their persons, lost and overwhelmed in the mob of male legislators. But a women's legislature will be conspicuous."

"The Women's Concurrent Legislature will be a hundred times more brilliant, more attractive and interesting than the Chamber of Deputies," says Mme. May. "The public will throng to listen to its debates and the newspapers will naturally publish columns of reports."

Male legislatures all over the world are so continually occupied with purely political wars, deals, cabals, backbitings, fevings and log rolling that comparatively little time remains to them for real work, according to Mme. May.

"Women are not like that," she says. "When women dress themselves to do a definite thing, they do it. When women make a trip with an object in view, they occupy themselves with that object. When women go to their legislature, it will be to legislate. Every meritorious bill that has not lost among the men, every crying need of the people to which male legislators have been deaf, will be enthusiastically taken up by the Women's Concurrent Legislature!"

I cannot give many details. Do not ask me. My lips are sealed. But such is the vista opened by the Concurrentists, an elite section of the French feminists. The Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes is said to be studying the financial side of the legislature for the first five years. It is likely to have the immediate support of the Women's Academy, the Women Artists, the theatrical and operatic worlds, the Women's Professional Syndicates, and the benevolent interests of the Syndical Chambers of Dressmaking, Linenry, Modes, Corsets, and, in general, the feminine side of Paris retail commerce.

Why did no one think of it before? "Women have only to agree on an election day, set up candidates among themselves, without consulting men in any way, and then proceed to elect them. The new body will constitute the Women's Concurrent Legislature—all ready to get to work and pass laws," says Mme. May.

"Will their laws be binding?" I asked.

"Not at first," answered Mme. May. "The first sessions will be propaganda. We will show the men our value."

"Who will pay the salaries?" I asked.

"The State eventually," she said. "French feminists will not stop for such details; and financial support for five years is promised from private sources. The great thing is to get to work and legislate."

The French Government will give them the old Deliberative Chambers of the Palais Royal.

## FRENCH WOMEN PROPOSE TO HAVE THEIR OWN LEGISLATURE

Although Country Is Far Behind Many Others in Suffrage Effort It May Be That First Legislative Body of Feminists Will Sit in Paris—Salaries Supplied From Private Sources

culine sloth and bad faith, the women of Paris determined to take part in the recent elections—without a law.

"In twenty wards they demanded to be registered as voters. In fifteen the Mayor assured them in person that

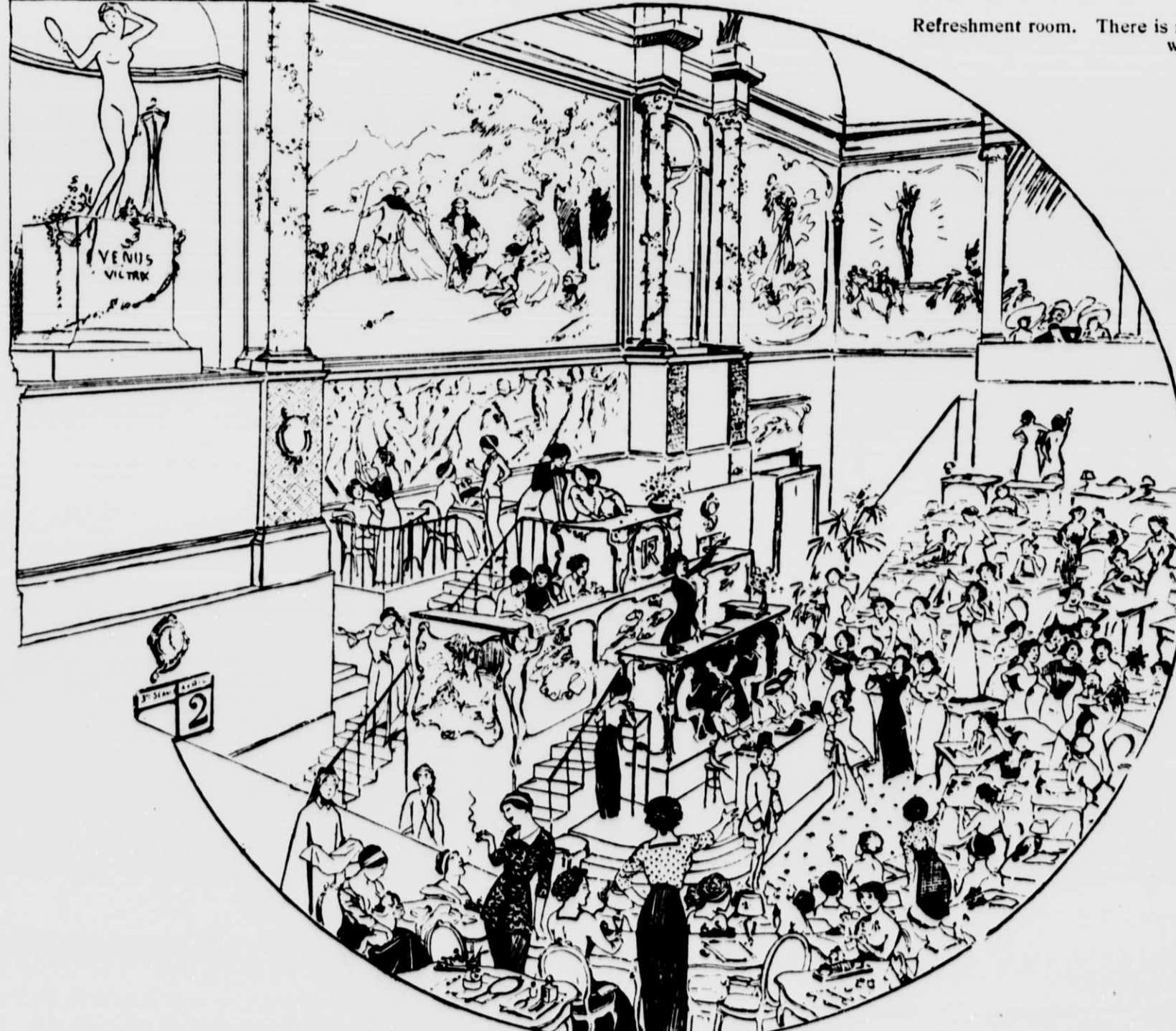
while he sympathized with them as a man, he was obliged to refuse them legally. In the five remaining wards women were registered as voters in varying proportions.

"The Nineteenth ward (Gambetta's

old constituency of Belleville) registered every woman who applied. But it was useless. All the lists were 'purged' by the revision committees. Not a woman voted." Well, they will set up a Legislature of their own!"



Refreshment room. There is no quarrel with men, but it is better to work apart.



A session of the Women's Concurrent Legislature.

France, the land of new ideas, has conceived this project, and once the Women's Legislature gets to work it is affirmed that no power on earth can prevent its being conceded a real part in lawmaking.

The Women's Legislature will concern itself much with laws affecting women and children. It will wipe out a hundred injustices. The women legislators will concern themselves with charities, hygiene, beauty of cities, parks, fountains, holidays and the foundation of institutions which the men have not taken trouble to consider.

These laws will be so superior—the women having only public good at heart—that official, or male, legislatures will be constrained to take notice of them. And with the first adoption of a woman's law the cause is gained. The Women's Legislature will be made legal, official; it will draw its salaries from the State and take its part in government.

A certain member of Congress was back home in the midst of a primary campaign at the time of the vote in the House on the canal tolls and he was extremely anxious not to declare himself one way or the other. During his absence he was paired with another man of opposite party who was absent on account of illness.

A pair with a sick man is technically rather pessimistically known as a "dead pair," whereas a pair with a man who is on the job and otherwise would vote is called a "live pair." It is an advantage to be one of a live pair, because one thus kills off a vote on the other side of a proposition. Thinking to do the absentee a favor the House clerk sent a telegram to him back home saying:

"Note that you are in dead pair. Do you want a live pair?"

Now in order to form a new pair the member would have had to declare which side of the tolls question he was on, and that was the very thing he was anxious not to do. Not even his wife knew which side he was on, and he desired to keep his position of open-mindedness until after the primary election. If he ignored the telegram, though, it would look as if he were afraid to let his position be known.

So he went to the telegraph office and wired this:

"Am not."

If the pair clerk could tell from that which side the man was on he was welcome to the knowledge.